Nor Flood Nor Fire Will
Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Down With Tyranny in
The Name of Democracy

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ENEMY'S PLAN SMASHED BY IMPERIAL ARMY UNITS IN DRIVE ALONG NU RIVER

Hope of Rescuing Entrapped Comrade Forces Is Frustrated

RETREAT IS CUT OFF

Vast Difference Between Casualties of Foe and Japanese Tells True Story

By NAOSHI ONUMA,
Of the Army Press Corps

ON YUNNAN FRONT.—The Japanese campaign along the Nu River has completely frustrated the enemy's counter-offensive plans and left him without the slightest hope of rescuing his comrade forces that have been trapped in the iron encirclement ring spread around them by the Imperial Forces.

Early in the morning of October 20, the 108th brigade of the enemy's 36th division sneaked out of X X Mountain and attempted to flee to the eastern bank of the Nu River by way of a bypath in the Kaolikang range. A powerful Japanese Unit, having already cut the enemy's retreat, immediately spotted this enemy force and, after a fierce battle, dealt it an annihilative blow.

The body of Yang Yun-hung, enemy regimental commander, was discovered after the battle. From documents found on his body, it transpires that Li Shih-hung, commander of the division, had already fled, while the vice-commander and many other ranking leaders of the division are hovering round within our encirclement, which is steadily being narrowed down.

On October 21, Japanese planes dropped handbills to the enemy troops within our encirclement, advising them to surrender. According to what the war prisoners say, the entrapped enemy troops are stricken with hunger and desiring to surrender.

The Japanese operations along the Nu River have, thus, shattered the enemy's counter-offensive plans to bits and are leaving the enemy no alternative but to leave his entrapped comrade forces in the lurch.

Reaping Huge Results

By RIICHI NARITA
Of the Army Press Corps

ON THE YUNNAN FRONT.—The vast Yunnan operations being carried out by the rapid-moving Japanese Units in the Burma Area are reaping huge results throughout the sector on the western bank of the Nu River. The effect of these operations on the anti-Axis forces has been great and Chungking, particularly, has been smothered in terror and has worn itself out from its ceaseless exertion and anxiety.

The true brilliance of the Japanese battle results can be seen in the vast difference between the casualties of the Japanese and the enemy. In contrast to the fact that more than a thousand enemy corpses are strewn over the hills of Yunnan, the Japanese have suffered the loss of only a few killed in action. Powerful Japanese mopping-up units are pressuring the greater part of the enemy 36th division in the Mingkuang, Lungchuan and other areas, and are enlarging the battle results already scored.

Enemy Trying to Flee

Desperate, the enemy is struggling hard to escape toward the Liukung area from the north. Fast-moving Japanese Units, however, already hold the crossing point there, and with the wall-like Kaolikang Mountains preventing any other way of escape, all ways out for the enemy have been shut off. With that being the case, an increasing number of enemy troops have been throwing away their weapons and uniforms and have been trying to escape in plain clothes.

Seeing their comrades in such straits, the enemy forces in the Lungling and Manshih areas are trying to rescue them, but are in no condition to do so.

Meanwhile, Chungking is doing all it can to hide the truth. Fearing a Japanese eastward advance, considerable quantities of reinforcements have been rushed to the Liukung crossing and the point opposite Lushui, from the Yungping area via Tsaochien, and Chungking

(Continued on Page 2)

Ishii Stresses Friendship Between Japan, Thailand

Ever-Tightening Ties Emphasized on Anniversary of Signing of Cultural Agreement by Ex-Envoy to Bangkok in Exchange Broadcast With Thai Minister

The ever-tightening ties of friendship between Japan and Thailand were emphasized by Itaro Ishii, former Japanese Minister to Bangkok, in an exchange broadcast between Tokyo and the Thai capital Thursday evening in commemoration of the conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement.

Felicitating the first anniversary of that significant event, Mr. Ishii in his broadcast speech, which was delivered from 7:30 p.m., said, in part:

"I may say that the conclusion of the Cultural Agreement between Thailand and Japan was a logical and natural outcome of the close ties linking the two countries. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand at once signed with Japan a Pact of Offensive and Defensive Alliance and before long declared war on the United States and Britain. The two countries thus came to fight shoulder to shoulder against common enemies. Both at once realized the necessity of cooperating also in the cultural field.

"The outstanding features of the agreement are that it is quite extensive and efficacious in content, that it includes religion among the items on which cooperation is pledged and that it has for its ideal contribution to the rise of Greater East Asia culture through cultural exchange between the two countries. The establishment of a Cultural Liaison Conference which is stipulated in Article 12 of the agreement must be effected at an early date so that cultural relations between the two countries may be strengthened and promoted.

Instances of Cooperation

"If I am to mention a few instances of cooperation, based on the agreement, that have been seen since its signing just one year ago, there is this very exchange broadcast I am now making and there is also the establishment of a Japan-Thailand Culture Hall. This hall has its offices in Tokyo and Bangkok and its sponsors are now making preparations for its opening. On the other hand, new men from Tokyo are being appointed to manage Japanese language schools in Thailand. In Tokyo, designs for a magnificent cultural museum near Lumbini Park are being collected from the public.

"Thus the spirit of the cultural agreement is being realized in various ways through the mutual efforts of Japan and Thailand. It is only from now on, however, that the agreement will really manifest its true worth. It is my earnest hope that the authorities of the two countries will do their best to give full play to the spirit of the agreement so that it will form a true juncture of soul with soul between Japan and Thailand."

Thamrong Speaks

In the exchange broadcast from Thailand on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement, Justice Minister T. Thamrong Nawasawat, on behalf of Foreign Minister Direk Jaiyanama, spoke as follows:

"It was a year ago today that the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement was signed in Tokyo. Today we are welcoming the first anniversary of that Agreement, whose ratifications were exchanged on December 31. I consider it the greatest of honors that I have been given this opportunity to speak to you, the people of Japan, on this memorable day.

"Needless to say, the aims of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement lie in maintaining the characteristic culture of the Orient and bringing about its progress, and to make still more firm the friendly relations of Japan and Thailand through culture.

"Since its establishment, the two nations have respected each other's particular culture, and just as in other fields, have worked in harmony in the field of culture and have directed efforts toward making still closer the friendship between Japan and Thailand.

"In Thailand, immediately after the signing of the Agreement it was decided that the National Culture Institute would put into effect what was set forth in the Agreement and since that time those concerned, both of Japan and Thailand, have met and discussed various matters under the management of the Institute and have been putting them into effect. The topics discussed at these meetings have been the drama, music, and various sorts of exhibitions; in short, all matters which would drive forward the knowledge of Japanese and Thai culture, and serve to deepen mutual understanding were taken up.

"Exhibitions concerning Japanese arts, industries, martial arts, and science, have been held in large-scale on many occasions in Bangkok and other places in Thailand. In this manner, Japan and Thailand have carried out many matters set forth in the Agreement at the same time as accommodating each other. We hope that hereafter further matters will be carried out for the advancement of the cultures of both our nations."

Hidaka Sees Il Duce And Rommel Amid Cordial Atmosphere

Domei

BERLIN, October 27.—Shintokuro Hidaka, the Japanese Ambassador to Italy, held a lengthy conference today with Benito Mussolini, head of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy, at the latter's official residence, it is learned from Venice. Later, the Japanese Ambassador also conferred with Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel. In this connection D. N. B., a German News Agency, reported that the same friendly atmosphere prevailed at the conference between Ambassador Hidaka and Field-Marshal Rommel as that between Major-General Shimizu, Japanese Military Attache, and Field Marshal Rommel.

U.S. PLANS FREEZING ARGENTINE ASSETS

Claims Most of Funds Deposited in Reich

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 27.—The Washington Government is reported to be threatening Argentina by freezing Argentine assets in the United States, according to United Press dispatches from Washington today.

The American Government's statement in this connection declares that Germany as well as France are utilizing Argentina as a base for economic activities in the Western Hemisphere. According to reliable information, the announcement added, Argentine assets flowing out of the country are being mostly deposited in the Bank of Germany in Dresden. With the aim of preventing such German activities, it said the United States Government is planning to freeze Argentine assets.

Reich Bombers Active

Domei

BERLIN, October 24.—A German heavy-bomber unit last night bombed and blasted the harbor facilities in Great Yarmouth on the eastern coast of England. Another air unit attacked an anti-Axis transport squadron in the Atlantic waters and sank two of the enemy vessels, it is further reported.

Army Officers' Rites Held

Joint funeral services for Colonel Yatsuo Yokoyama, Captain Motosuke Kashima and Captain Eizo Nakayama, who met gallant death on the Southern Front, were solemnly observed on Thursday at 2 p.m. at the Aoyama Funeral Hall. the rites were attended by the bereaved families, friends and many others concerned.

BERLIN PAPERS EXTOL ADDRESS OF TOJO IN DIET

Observes Japan Building Up Stronger Structure to Boost Axis Camp

CHINA PRESS COMMENTS

National Government Organ Concurs With Asia Ideal Visualized in Speech

Domei

BERLIN, October 27.—The German press hails Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Diet speech, which is given a great deal of prominence in today's morning editions.

The burden of the press comments is that, the unification of all productive activities in Japan having been realized with the recent reorganization of her munitions industries, she will perfect a structure that will cope effectively with phenomenal national progress in the future.

Keen interest is evinced by Reich diplomatic circles in the Prime Minister's exposition of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere construction formula. They observe Japan's action in granting independence to the Philippines so soon after the major military operations, her respect for and the magnanimous support to Thailand and China and her expression of the zeal to liberate the 400,000,000 Indian people from the British yoke as nothing but a vindication of Japan's immutable national policy.

Reich Government circles also hail the Prime Minister's speech as an expression of Japan's unbounded confidence and unshakable conviction and as giving added vigor to the whole of the Axis camp.

China Fully Agrees

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 27.—Wholehearted concurrence with the ideal of a Greater East Asia confraternity visualized in Prime Minister Tojo's speech in the Diet yesterday is expressed by the National Government organ, Chung Hua Jih Pao, published here.

All the papers in the Chinese language here commented on Tojo's speech in their editorial columns. The Chung Hua Jih Pao says:

"The speech of Prime Minister Tojo on administrative policy has moved us more than we can say. As one of the Greater East Asia peoples we are in hearty concurrence with the views expressed in that address. The Prime Minister says that the great aim of the War of Greater East Asia is to liberate the races of East Asia and that Japan has promised it to the world and is endeavoring to carry it out. We may be sure that Japan will never fail to do so in view of the many instances we have already witnessed.

"Japan's attitude is entirely different from that of the United States and Britain which are lavish in promises but are constantly defaulting and breaking faith. Prime Minister Tojo has taken many steps for improving relations between Japan and China in accordance with Japan's fixed policy, such as the retrocession of concessions. We rejoice to hear him express a new policy for amending the Basic Treaty between the two countries in order to perfect China's status as an independent and autonomous State. We are filled with gratitude over his expression of Japan's determination to do everything in its power to build up a China for the Chinese. At the same time, we must accept Japan's friendship with all our hearts and cooperate with warring Japan while striving for our future rise and prosperity."

F.D.R. BOASTS OF U.S. NAVY

Claims Mightiest Fleet Built Since Founding of Country

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 27.—President Franklin Roosevelt on the occasion of Navy Day, which fell today bombastically boasted of the American naval strength stating that the United States now owns the mightiest navy ever since the foundation of the country, in his message to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, according to reports from Washington.

Roosevelt also revealed that the American navy has already mobilized 700 vessels and 20,000 planes to the first fighting lines.

83RD DIET ENDS WITH APPROVAL OF 17 MEASURES

Speed and Efficiency Mark Extraordinary Session Held For Three Days

SOLONS DONATE PLANES

Lower House Passes Resolution Urging Greater East Asia Peoples to Rise

The three-day session of the 83rd Imperial Diet ended toward evening on Thursday, with all of the three budgetary and 14 legislative bills passed by both Houses in their original forms. Throughout the three days, the Diet members devoted themselves to the speedy deliberation over the bills, thus bringing the extraordinary session to an early and successful conclusion.

The House of Peers opened its Budget Committee meeting and other special committee meetings simultaneously at 10 a.m. yesterday to make a final study of the eight bills referred to it by the House of Representatives. The Upper House approved all the bills at the plenary session held at 2:56 p.m.

Meanwhile, the Lower House held three committee meetings at 9 a.m. to examine three special bills submitted for their study and at 10 a.m., held a special committee meeting to adopt a motion regarding the Japanese Government's cooperation and support for increased production of foodstuffs in Manchoukuo.

The Lower Chamber sat in plenary session at 1 p.m. Reports were presented by the chairmen of the respective committees who had examined the bill for revising the Military Conscription Law and the bill concerning factory ownership. The two bills were subsequently approved by the House.

Upon a favorable report on the Air-Defense Bill by its committee, the Lower Chamber voted on it.

After approving all of the budgetary and legislative bills submitted by the Government, the House of Representatives passed a resolution urging all the peoples within Greater East Asia to rise, which was introduced and explained by Representative Tsuneo Kanemitsu.

Prior to its plenary session the Lower Chamber held a special meeting at 12:30 p.m. for the formal donation of two modern fighter planes contributed by the members of the House, one each to the Army and Navy.

The meeting was attended by all the members of the House including Speaker Tadahiko Okada and Vice-Speaker Sakusaburo Uchigasaki as well as by Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada. Addresses of thanks were delivered respectively by General Tojo and Admiral Shimada.

AXIS HALTS DRIVES OF ENEMY IN ITALY

Reich Unleashes Offensives in Isernia Vicinity

Domei

LISBON, October 26.—The several-day lull on the war front in southern Italy was broken when the Anglo-American forces in the central part of the Apennines and in the western part of Volturno commenced a large-scale offensive today.

Meanwhile, a British contingent advancing along the Foggia-Rome road is reportedly closing in on a point 30 miles southwest of Isernia, a railway point. The Germans in this sector, entrenched in tight mountain positions, are unleashing a tough counter-offensive and checking the advance of the British.

In view of the prevailing war situation in the eastern, central and western part of Italy, the anti-Axis counter-offensive is seen as an attempt to break the stalemate.

Pension Discussed

Domei

SHONAN, October 27.—Pension and compensation for soldiers of the Indian National Army who may be injured or disabled or who may lose their lives in the coming campaign, were discussed by the Council of Ministers of the Provisional Government of Free India at its third sesion last evening. It is expected that the Official decision of the Government will be announced in the near future.

ENEMY CRUISER IS SUNK BY OUR NAVY AIR UNITS OFF MONO IN SOLOMONS

Another Similar Craft Damaged in Attack on Foe's Warships

ANNOUNCED THURSDAY

Hostile Unit Lands on Mono Island Early in Morning Of October 27

Japanese Navy Air Units on October 27 sank one enemy cruiser instantaneously and damaged another in their attack on the enemy warships near the landing point on Mono Island, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

Mono Island is located in the vicinity of Bougainville Island of the Solomons group.

The communique follows:

"Early in the morning of October 27 a unit of the enemy forces landed on Mono Island. Imperial Navy Air Units attacked the enemy warships in the locality of the landing point and sank one cruiser instantaneously and damaged another."

The enemy's air counter-offensive in the New Guinea and Solomon area had taken on added intensity about 10 days ago and the air fighting had been growing more and more intense. Particularly intense was the enemy's moves against the powerful Japanese bases, Rabaul in New Britain Island and Buin in Bougainville Island. During the four days between October 22 and 25, 632 enemy planes came over Buin and on Tuesday, the day before the enemy carried out its landing operations on Mono, 360 planes came over en masse.

Against Rabaul, the enemy sent 616 planes up till Monday since the 200-plane raid on October 12, and rained bombs on that point. This made it very clear that the enemy was planning advance and landing operations.

In other words, the enemy sought to destroy the aircraft at both of our bases by way of carrying out his habitual tactics of trying to smash our aircraft, secure air mastery and attempt landing operations by the use of transport fleets.

October 27 being American Navy Day, the Japanese had been tightening vigilance, but the enemy had the temerity to effect a landing on Mono Island, about 60 kilometers and only 40 kilometers away from Bougainville and Shortland Islands, respectively.

At the sight of a convoy fleet made up of 100 odd transports, large-type landing barges, etc. and protected by cruisers and destroyers, our Navy Wild Eagles lost no time in unleashing a terrific attack and instantly sank one B-class cruiser and damaged another.

Two and a half months have passed since the enemy landed on Vella Lavella. During this time, our Forces have made transfer operations from New Georgia, Kulambangra and Vella Lavella Islands, while the enemy have carried out landing operations on Hopoi and Finschhafen and elsewhere in New Guinea.

One thing worthy of attention about this latest landing operation is the fact that Mono Island, though an uninhabited islet, is located so near to Buin, a powerful base in Bougainville Island, and Shortland. Moreover, the enemy forces have started their advance in the very face of Japanese positions.

The latest enemy operation may be interpreted as a move to restrain Japanese strength in preparation for large-scale landing operations on other important points. Though it is no more than a small islet, Mono Island can be turned into an air base, and, therefore, no optimistic views are to be allowed especially in view of the enemy's superb skill in construction works.

The island of Mono is situated 60 kilometers from Buin on Bougainville Island and 40 kilometers west of Shortland Island and extends 12 kilometers from east to west and eight kilometers from north to south. It is a small, uninhabited island. Plants of the Alpine rose family abound and the northwestern coast of the island is a zone of cliffs while the northeastern coast slopes down to beach and bay. It rises in an easy slope out of the sea to a height of 355 meters. Its latitudinal position is 6:53' South and longitudinal position 155:43' East.

Six Planes Raiding Madang Downed by Ground Forces

Four B-25's Smashed on October 24 and Two by Machine-Gun Fire Next Day—Our Units in Finschhafen Area Begin New Drive

Domei

AT UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 28.—A formation of enemy planes came attacking the Madang district in New Guinea on October 24, eight days after their last raid on October 16. Four B-25 planes were shot down by our ground forces. The enemy planes again raided the district south of Madang on October 25, when two of them were downed by our machine-gun fire. When the enemy planes attacked the district north of Madang on October 16, our side shot down five P-40 and P-43 planes in aerial combat and four B-24 planes by gunfire from anti-aircraft batteries.

Japanese Attack Aussies

Domei

LISBON, October 27.—Japanese Forces have begun a new offensive in the Finschhafen area against the Australians situated in the coastal sectors, information from Melbourne discloses.

It is further reported that on Saturday and Sunday the Japanese, covered by artillery, subjected the Australian positions near the village of Kachika, four miles north of Finschhafen, to furious assaults. Japanese Air Units are apparently taking part in the operations.

Meanwhile, the spokesman of the anti-Axis headquarters for the southwestern Pacific admitted that the Japanese have advanced to the Kachika area from solid positions in the Sattelberg area and along Siki Creek and that they have broken through the Australian positions at several points.

Offensive Baffles Foe

Domei

LISBON, October 27.—The anti-Axis camp is apparently baffled by the announcement made by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific that the Japanese have again begun an offensive in the Finschhafen area.

In this connection Patrick Lacey, commentator of the British Broadcasting Corporation, declared today, "The Japanese were supposed to have withdrawn to the mountainous area in the north in last week's fighting. And now comes the announcement of the headquarters for the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific that the Japanese have started a new offensive, which makes the situation completely difficult to understand. Can it be that the headquarters too do not have full reports of the situation in the Finschhafen sector?"

Enemy Admits Attack

Domei

LISBON, October 27.—The headquarters for the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific made the following announcement this morning, according to a report from Melbourne:

"Powerful Japanese Units have begun an offensive against the Australian positions north of Finschhafen. The offensive was started off by furious Japanese artillery bombardment. The Australians have been holding on up till the present."

JAPAN ASSURES AID TO AZAD HIND ARMY

Indians in Burma Told Nippon Troops Ready to March to Delhi With Bose's Men

Domei

RANGOON, October 27.—Japanese Forces are now ready to move forward at any time with the forces of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind in their drive into India, a representative of the Japanese Forces declared this afternoon. The declaration was made at a tea celebrating the formation of the Provisional Government, given by the Burma chapter of the Indian Independence League.

During the function, Lieutenant-Colonel Alagappan, of the Indian National Army, pointed out the fiery determination of the Indians to drive out the British and Americans from India, and thus attain the goal of the Provisional Government. He stressed the idea that all East Asia is one, and thanked Japan and Burma warmly for the aid they have and are extending to the Indians.

In answer, a representative of the Japanese Forces arose and stated, "As can be seen clearly from the declaration made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in the 83rd Diet, the Imperial Forces have completed all preparations for the destruction of Anglo-American power in India."

The formation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind under Subhas Chandra Bose, one of the greatest leaders in the Indian Independence Movement, he declared, constitutes a tremendous threat to Britain and America, which are doing what they please in India.

"The great joy and encouragement given the Indian masses by its formation are infinite," he said. "At this time, I want to say that we have completed all preparations to advance together with you, if need be, in your drive into India. The start of the attack against the enemy chief, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, is about to begin."

U.S. PUBLIC WARNED OF JAPANESE MIGHT

Admiral King, Ex-Envoy Grew Again Stress Power of Nippon Forces

Domei

LISBON, October 27.—On the occasion of America's Navy Day, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Joseph Clark Grew, former ambassador to Tokyo in speeches, warned the Americans against the toughness of Japan, according to reports received here.

Speaking at Indianapolis, Admiral King, describing the Japanese as a "tough wily foe" declared that the Japanese must be pushed back to their homeland.

Asserting that the Japanese are convinced that "he can wear us out by his known long-term strategy and keep us at arm's length from his important concentrations," Admiral King declared that the United States Navy's job was clearly outlined. "We must break his lines of communications and strike at his naval opportunities."

Speaking at New York, former ambassador to Japan, Grew, now special assistant to the Secretary of State asserted that the Japanese Navy, in spite of its losses is "still strong and powerful. At any moment it may come out to fight."

Fooled at Kiska Island

Domei

LISBON, October 26.—Vice-Admiral Thomas E. Kincaid, commander of the American navy in the Aleutian area, attending a press conference given by Navy Secretary Knox, declared today that the Japanese Forces on Kiska Island carried out their evacuation very cleverly and fooled him by continuing to build roadways and by maintaining heavy anti-aircraft fire as cover for their departure, according to a Washington dispatch.

Kincaid is in Washington en route to the Southwest Pacific where he will succeed Vice-Admiral Arthur S. Carpenter as commander of the United States naval forces in the area. Carpenter has been shifted to

(Continued on Page 2)

AUTUMN CAMPAIGN IS MAKING PROGRESS

Uetsuma Unit Crushes Enemy In Tayueh Area; Other Forces Also Active

Domei

AT X X ON NORTH CHINA FRONT, October 27.—The autumn offensive against the Chungking Communist army is progressing with breath-taking rapidity and annihilative blows are being dealt the enemy in quick succession.

The Uetsuma Unit operating in the Tayueh area sighted an enemy force, 150 strong, belonging to the newly formed 10th Regiment, at Yuchiashan, 1 kilometers west of Kaoping. After relentless attacks against this enemy force, the Japanese Unit scored the following results in two days, October 24 and 25:

Bodies left behind by the enemy	117
War trophies:	
Light machine-gun	1
Rifles	48
Rifle bullets	118
Revolvers	2
Hand-grenades	128

Meanwhile, the Uetsuma, Nishibayashi and Yamamoto Units, started annihilative operations against the Chungking Communist 8th route army in the steep mountain range west of the Tunglu railway, south of Shansi Province, and obtained the following results between October 7 and 12:

Bodies left behind by the enemy	60
War trophies:	
Rifles	35
Revolver	1
Rifle bullets	127
Printing machine	1
Electric wire	*6
Sheep	†1,500

* Kilometers long. † Heads.

Moreover, the Taniguchi and Sawano Units operating in the Hsin River valley scored the following results between October 2 and 23:

Bodies left behind by the enemy	206
War trophies:	
Rifles	30
Light machine-gun	1
Revolvers	5
Rifle bullets	836
Automatic rifle	1

Numerous hand grenades, field artillery gun shells and explosives.

Cattle	*3,590

* Heads.

Military installations destroyed:

Provision warehouses	2
Clothing warehouse	1
Telephone exchange station	1

Enemy's Plan Smashed By Imperial Army Units

(Continued From Page 1)

is releasing floods of reports that they "are engaged in fierce fighting against the Japanese."

Enemy Admits Defeat

These Chungking attempts, however, have served only to make the anti-Axis forces admit Chungking's defeat. Reports reveal that Hanson Baldwin, ace military commentator of the New York Times, admits clearly that the anti-Axis forces were "completely beaten to the draw by the Japanese in the Burma Route area."

Chungking also has great fears of a Japanese advance into the northeast and has sent repeated pleas for help to the British Indian forces in eastern India. The British, however, are regarding Chungking's defeat coolly, and the disunity within the anti-Axis camp grows worse.

Brilliant Feat Explained

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, October 27.—Of the three Consolidated B-24's which were shot down when the enemy raided Rangoon on Tuesday afternoon, one was accounted for by Corporal Tomio Kamiguchi, who deliberately rammed his plane into the fuselage of an enemy bomber. Corporal Kamiguchi, who received his training in the Juvenile Air Corps, bailed out after the crash and landed safely.

By the time Corporal Kamiguchi and his comrades drove into the midst of the enemy formation, the enemy had already started in to flee in disorder. Corporal Kamiguchi, the youngest flier in the unit, caught up with the enemy above X X and together with Corporal Kiyoshi Seno, began to subject the last plane in the enemy formation to a withering attack.

The Japanese planes wove through the desperately directed enemy fire, and Corporal Kamiguchi dove under and shot over the enemy's tail and poured hot steel into it. The shots from Corporal Kamiguchi's guns continued to hit their mark but the Consolidated bomber would not fall. So much ammunition did the Corporal use that he finally ran out of it.

"Damn it!" he said, and on that moment made up his mind to crash into the enemy bomber. Young Corporal Kamiguchi yanked his plane high above the enemy's tail and then suddenly smashed into the enemy.

Whaml! The Japanese plane bashed itself against the bomber's rear gunner's compartment. With momentum the propeller tore up into the middle of the bomber's fuselage. And for a while the plane stuck onto the enemy. The enemy plane continued to fly.

Some moments passed and then with a big swerve the Corporal's plane was swept off the bomber's back and thrown into the air. Simultaneously Corporal Kamiguchi was thrown out of his plane and a few meters away from him the Consolidated bomber broke into two and hurtled earthward. Corporal Kamiguchi's parachute opened and he drifted slowly down.

With a comrade plane circling around him anxiously, and waving his right hand cheerfully, the Corporal finally landed safely northwest of Bassein.

Also on this day Sublieutenant Ito crashed his plane against the wing of a Consolidated B-24, wrecking it and probably knocking it down. Another Japanese plane pursued the enemy into Bengal and there knocked one down.

All Indonesian Journals Are Enthusiastic Over First Session of Central Council

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 27.—Following the first session of the Central Council of Java all the journals expressed confidence that the new political system will result in cordial cooperation between the Military Administration and the Indonesian people.

The Soearaasia of Sourabaya declared that unlike the Volksraad members in the Dutch days, these Indonesian councillors are not only able to discuss important matters but are now ready to execute every decision passed by the Council, thus living up to the name of the peoples' representatives.

The Sinar Matahari, a Jogdya journal, hoped that the genial atmosphere of the first Central Council session would pervade all phases of new Java so that decisions passed by the Council may be smoothly carried out.

FASCIST ARMY BILL PASSED BY CABINET

Reorganization Based on Graziani Plan—Emergency Court Formed to Try Traitors

Domei

BERLIN, October 27.—The Fascist Republican Government of Italy, at its Cabinet meeting held today at Venice, studied and approved the New National Army bill for the reorganization of the Italian Army, introduced by Field Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian Defense Minister.

In this connection, Premier Benito Mussolini of the Fascist Government made the following statement:

"Since the Fascist Government held its first Cabinet meeting, the national spirit has been revived remarkably. The Italian people, though they were driven into the abyss of humiliation and moral and material collapse by the traitors who betrayed the nation in their shameful acts committed in July and September, are now steadily climbing out of this abyss.

"The outline of our motherland's new order will become evident in the military field. The Italian army is steadily being reconstructed and Field Marshal Graziani will lead the new national army to fight the enemy, hand-in-hand with our Axis allies.

"The New National Army bill submitted to the Cabinet meeting has been worked out with the experiences of the past four years of war taken into consideraiton and it is aimed at organizing a powerful and modern army.

"The Fascist Government will reconstruct the army, naval and air forces with the same bill as the basis and will also organize air-defense corps under the direct command of the air force."

Court to Try Traitors

Domei

BERLIN, October 27.—The Fascist Republican Government of Italy, at its Cabinet meeting today, decided to establish special courts for trying anti-Fascist traitors, it is reported from Venice.

The emergency provincial courts will be established to try Fascist members who have betrayed their allegiance to Fascism since the political change on July 25.

The emergency special court is composed of nine Fascist members to try the members of the Fascist Grand Council who sided with the King and consented to the overthrow of Fascism at the July 24 session of the Council.

Members who have betrayed their allegiance to Fascism are liable to death sentences and others to penal servitude extending from five to 30 years.

The emergency special court will continue its function for six months.

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FIGHT TO FREE INDIA ENTERS FINAL STAGE

War Declaration by Azad Hind Regime Seen as Final Reply To British

Domei

SHONAN, October 25.—The will of the Indians outside India to march "onto Delhi" to liberate their compatriots from the oppressive rule of the British and free Mother India for all time was translated into action by the formal declaration of war on Britain and the United States by the Provisional Government of Free India, editorially declared the Shonan Shimbun in a special edition carrying the news.

Pointing out that the formal declaration of war came hardly 72 hours after the formation of the Provisional Government, the paper said that the decision was taken unanimously at the second meeting of the council of ministers.

Within a few hours after the decision was made, a grand military review was held in Shonan of India's Army of liberation to prove to the Anglo-Americans and to the world at large that the declaration of war was not mere empty words.

The paper added that it was the declaration of a fighting government of a fighting people, of an army well trained and well versed in Indian terrain and, as Subhas Chandra Bose declared at a recent Indian Independence League conference, the time will soon arrive when this army will cross the eastern frontier of India "on to Delhi."

Drawing special attention to the statement made by Yuzo Isono, Deputy Spokesman of the Board of Information in Tokyo, that Japan would give full support to the Provisional Government of Free India and that Japan's attitude "will be further clarified in the near future," the Shonan Shimbun asserted that it was highly significant that the Indian Army has been promised every assistance from the Imperial Japanese Forces who have driven out the British from Malai and Burma and the Dutch from East Asia and the Americans from the Philippines.

The Shonan Shimbun concluded, "All indications are that India's struggle for national freedom will soon be entering its crucial stage. The time of negotiations with the British has long since passed. The world will soon see the Indian National Army's reply to the Anglo-American military occupation of India with armed action. Shoulder to shoulder the forces of the Indian National Army will soon march 'on to Delhi.' Subhas Chandra Bose and his council of ministers have seen to it that the necessary conditions have been created to ensure victory over the British and their accomplices in India in the coming battle of liberation."

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U.S. SIDE-STEPPING SECOND FRONT ISSUE

Tass Correspondent Reports American Propaganda Saying Bombing Alone Sufficient

Domei

LISBON, October 27.—The United States is at present engaged in intensive propaganda against the opening of the second front, according to a dispatch from the Tass correspondent in New York.

He stated that the propaganda is stressing the effectiveness of the air bombing of Germany and is suggesting that the internal collapse will cause Germany to be defeated without the necessity of opening a costly second front invasion.

The Tass correspondent charged the New York Times with distortion of the news on British General Harold Alexander's statement issued recently to the press. It was pointed out that the Times' own correspondent reported on October 25 that General Alexander clarified that he estimated the extent of German reserves at present engaged in Italy and the Balkans, at perhaps 35 to 40 divisions and did not mean that these divisions were transferred from the Russian front. Disregarding their own correspondent's report, the New York Times in an editorial on October 26 said that General Alexander estimated that the Italian campaign "diverted between 35 to 40 divisions from the Russian front."

The correspondent also pointed out that the New York Times' editors generally avoid such "flagrant news distortions" which are commonly characteristic of the Hearst-Patterson press. However, recently the journalistic methods employed by the Times, sometimes closely resemble their more sensational competitors.

U.S. Public Warned Of Japanese Might

(Continued From Page 1)

the command of the Ninth Naval District at Chicago.

Kincaid said that the Japanese defenses on the beach at Kiska were found to be far stronger than the Americans had ever dreamed they would be and that there would have been heavy casualties to the United States forces had the Japanese chosen to defend the island.

Soviet Naval Port Shelled

Domei

BERLIN, October 27.—German long-range guns on the Leningrad front yesterday afternoon opened fire and bombarded the Soviet arsenal at the Kronstadt naval port, inflicting heavy damage. In the same afternoon, Soviet vessels anchoring in the port were attacked by German artillery units, it is further reported.

War Dead Shrines Being Constructed Throughout E. Asia

The project for the construction of the Monuments for the Loyal Dead at various places in Greater East Asia is making headway through the efforts of the Japan Loyal Soul Admiration Society. Shrines have already been established at Kalgan and Shonan and those for Peking and Hongkong are expected to be completed before the end of this year. Construction work on the Monuments for the Loyal Dead is expected to begin shortly at Macassar, Bandoeng and Manila. The one to be erected at Shanghai also will be started shortly on a vast lot covering 1,000,000 tsubo near the landing place of Japanese Forces at Woosung.

LONG BATTLE AHEAD, HOPKINS WARNS U.S.

Says Japan and Germany Still Possess the Strongest Armies In the World

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 27.—Harry Hopkins, one of those recognized to be close to President Roosevelt, warned the American public against too optimistic a view of the future of the war and told them to be prepared for a long struggle, in an article published in the American Magazine issued today, according to New York reports.

"It is most dangerous to entertain any prematurely optimistic view concerning the future of the war because both Germany and Japan still possess great manufacturing power and hold the foremost rank in the world from the point of military strength," he said in his article.

"Anti-Axis air forces are steadily bombing industrial centers of Europe but it must be remembered that Germany has now more factories than she had at the time of the outbreak of the war. Furthermore, since the beginning of the war, Germany gained various valuable experiences in both fields of munitions production and warfare. In Germany there are today 13,000,000 foreign workmen actively engaged in various productions.

"The Sicilian campaign did not form an important front, and the Italian front cannot be called an important one either, because of the geographical position of that country. On the other hand, Japan is ever becoming stronger, and furthermore her fighting strength will be greatly increased unless anti-Axis forces destroy her war industry plants and sink her ships.

"Thus we must be prepared for a long war that will continue at least several years more."

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HATRED INCREASES AGAINST U.S. FLIERS

Impudent Attitude of Yanks Intensifies Animosity of Chungking Masses

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, October 28.—The rude and impudent attitude of American airmen in the Chungking-ruled areas is reported to have intensified the animosity and disdain of the Chinese toward Yankee fliers.

The following facts prove the flagging morale of the American airmen as well as the deep-rooted hatred of the Chinese toward the haughty Americans. In the airfield at Kweilin, American fliers are monopolizing all conveniences and luxuries, as though they were great lords. In summer, an American airman is seen alighting from his plane and is immediately attended by a Chinese coolie while he lies leisurely on a long comfortable couch. While he hums some American jazz songs, the coolie, standing behind him, fans his master. The aforementioned story was revealed by a certain Chungking engineer who recently joined the peace camp.

A certain journal in Chungking disclosed the waning morale of the American officers and men as well and further stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Price vaunted that America would build a little America in China.

A certain Chinese in Kunming is reported to have written to a friend of his revealing his antipathy to and enmity against the American airmen in Kunming saying that he would take a leading part should hostilities break out between Chungking and America. He further remarked that the insult and humiliation the Chinese were daily suffering implanted distrust and hatred in the hearts of the Chungking masses.

FISHING GROUNDS DIVIDED INTO 5 DISTRICTS IN F.I.C.

Superintendents to Be Stationed in Each Area to Supervise And Boost Industry

Domei

HANOI, October 27.—The Government General of French Indo-China has decided to divide the fishing grounds along the French Indo-China coast into five districts, namely; northern, central, southern, eastern and western districts. In each fishing district superintendents will be stationed to supervise the fishing industry.

It is recalled that the French Indo-China authorities on February 8 established an Industrial Fishing Superintendence Bureau in order to bring about increased marine products.

The location of the five fishing ground districts follows: the northern district between northern French Indo-China border and Vinh, the central district between Vinh and Nhatrang, the southern district between Nhatrang and Bassac, the eastern district between eastern Cambodia as well as Cochin China and Mekong River region extending as far as Khong, and the western district between the western bank of the Bassac and the Thai border regions.

ALUMINUM OUTPUT IN MANCHOUKUO UP

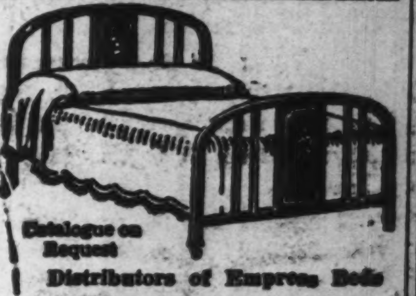
Affiliation With Japan Light Metal Decided

Domei

HSINKING, October 27.—Another step toward complete cooperation between Japan and Manchoukuo for bolstering war production will be taken in the near future with the affiliation of the Manchuria light metal industry with Japan's Light Metal Control Association, it was revealed here today.

Gigantic expansion work at the Fushun Aluminium Plant has been going on since the early part of this year, while the Manchuria Light Metal Company is speedily laying foundations to resume the construction of the Antung Plant which was suspended in 1939 due to the change in the international situation.

Aluminum production is expected to be doubled next year, compared with this year, as a result of the discovery of a process concentrating shale into aluminum.



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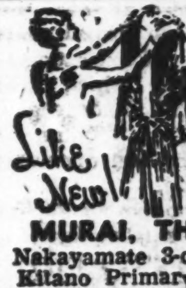

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REICH FOOD POSITION BETTER THAN IN 1918

Increase in All Main Staples Recorded as Compared With Beginning of Last War

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, October 27.—The following figures are obtained if one compares the German harvest of 1918 with this year's harvest, reaped in the same area: In 1943 Germany will harvest 7.4 million tons of rye, while the 1918 harvest only amounted to 6.1 million tons. At least 4.2 million tons of wheat will be reaped this year as compared with only 2.3 million tons in 1918, i.e. the German wheat harvest of 1943 will exceed that of 1918 by 82 per cent. The figures for barley and oats are 2.6 million tons and 5.3 million tons in 1943, against 1.9 and 4.3 million tons in 1918. Still more favorable is the result of the sugar beet harvest. This year's 16 million tons exceed the 1918 harvest of 7.5 million tons by no less than 116 per cent. Finally the 1943 potato crop exceeds that of 1918 by roughly 10 million tons.

This year's grain harvest not only far exceeds the 1918 results but it also considerably surpasses all former harvests, reaped during the course of this war, and even the average yield of the last years of peace. This year Germany will reap by a third more bread grain than last year. Thereupon the German Government a short while ago decided to increase the monthly bread rations by 400 grams thus granting a bread supply to the German people which is even a little higher than at the beginning of the war. This fact is all the more worthy of note as the demands made upon the German food supply have considerably risen due to the increase of the armed forces and the millions of foreigners working in Germany.

The potato crop however did not turn out quite as favorably as in the last year. Vegetables also suffered from the dry weather. This was more than compensated, nevertheless, by the enormous extension of the area under cultivation which from 135,000 hectares in 1939 has risen to 395,000 hectares in 1943.

Still better than the grain and sugar beet harvest has turned out to be the oil seed crop which is of particular importance to the German fat supply. The area under cultivation has risen from 46,000 hectares in 1918 to 323,000 hectares the last year. It may also be mentioned in this connection that Germany's butter production with 700,000 tons in the fourth year of the war has reached a new record so that today Germany is holding the second place among the world's butter producing countries being only just behind the United States (750,000 tons).

The German food situation will not only remain absolutely stable and secure due to the favorable results of Germany's own harvest but it will be further eased by the satisfactory development of the agrarian production in the new territories of the Reich. In 1940-41 Germany still had to send 354,000 tons of bread grain to the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia which had always depended on agrarian imports. In 1942-43, however, the Protectorate was in a position to put a surplus of 174,000 tons of bread grain at the disposal of the Reich and in the economic year which has just begun a similar achievement will be made possible. Deliveries to Alsatia and Lorraine, Upper Silesia and South Styria could also be considerably lowered, as the agrarian production in those districts could also be greatly increased under expert German management.

Since the incorporation of the Eastern provinces the surplus production of bread grain of these territories has risen from 177,000 tons in the first year of the war to 825,000 tons in the fourth year. For the fifth war year an achievement of about a million tons may be expected.

The results of this year's harvest make it absolutely certain, therefore, that the food supply of the German people is safeguarded in the fifth year of the war enabling the distribution of rations at which fully guarantees the normal fighting and working efficiency of Germany. Thus all hopes of the British hunger blockade have been frustrated. It had been unable to shake the foundation of the German food supply in the three years that were marked by poor harvests and it will be in even a less position to do so in a good year.

Local Fascists Rally

The first Fascist Republican Italian rally in Japan was held by about 50 members of the Japan branch of the party on Thursday, the 21st anniversary of the Fascist March on Rome, at the Italian Culture Hall in Sambancho, Kojimachi-ku. At the rally, the establishment of a Fascist Party branch pledging allegiance to Premier Benito Mussolini was declared by Enrico Rossi. Colonel Principini, new Italian Charge d'Affaires also spoke at the rally. Photo shows the rally in progress.

FASCISTS HERE HOLD RALLY; BACK IL DUCE

Fete Anniversary March to Rome; Party Branch Is Opened in Japan

The first Fascist Republican rally was held on Thursday, the 21st anniversary of the Fascist March to Rome, by the Fascist branch in Japan at the Italian Culture Hall in Sambancho, Kojimachi-ku.

At the rally, which began at 9:30 a.m., Enrico Rossi, chief of the Japanese branch of the Fascist Party declared the establishment of a Fascist Party branch in Japan which pledges allegiance to the Fascist Republican Government led by Premier Benito Mussolini.

About 50 Italian residents of the Tokyo-Yokohama area attended the meeting which began with cries of "Viva Il Duce!"

Following Mr. Rossi's declaration, Colonel Principini, the new Italian Charge d'Affaires, stressed that now was the time for all Italians to cast aside all selfish feelings and pledge absolute allegiance to Il Duce.

The rally was brought to a close after a resolution was passed by those present to send a telegram of encouragement to the Duce. From noon, those who attended the rally worshipped at Yasukuni Shrine.

BENGAL FAMINE WORSENS

Britain Remains Aloof Doing Nothing to Aid Indians

Domei

LISBON, October 27.—The deplorable condition due to the acute shortage of foodstuffs in Bengal Province has assumed serious proportions while the British-Indian Government stays inactive with its hands folded, it is reported in Calcutta dispatches quoting the News Chronicle.

It is further revealed that hungry refugees in Calcutta total 130,000, who constitute merely a small portion of the starving Indians. This fact attests to the enormous number of starving Indians who eventually die before reaching the city.

U.S. Claims Pilots' Deaths Low

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 27.—Regarding training of the United States army airmen, American military authorities are reported to have claimed that the Army Aviation Headquarters at present produces 100,000 pilots annually and that the rates of accidents and deaths while training have been greatly reduced.

Touching Story of Devotion Produced In Opera by Kure and Dedicated to P.I.

An opera, "Madame Rosaria," dedicated to the New Philippines which represents true Japanese womanhood, the spirit of loyalty and sacrifice has been composed by Taijiro Kure, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, in commemorating the birth of the new Philippines.

Mr. Kure is world famous as a composer. He was born in Dairen and at the age of 12 he already proved his musical talent. Since then he has composed a countless number of musical pieces among which "The Theme and Variation," and "To My Brother who died in Action," were particularly commended. In 1915 he was awarded the Weingartner prize.

For many years it had been his wish to compose an opera which should represent the true Japanese spirit and consequently the spirit of Asia. He was always ashamed of Madame Butterfly which was not only to occidental, but was an insult on Japanese womanhood. His long cherished ambition was further spurred by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and more by the death of his beloved brother First-Lieutenant Goro Kure in action in the southern seas.

With firm determination to compose an opera which should be Asiatic in spirit as well as in melody, he started first writing a novel called "Madame Rosaria." He was evidently inspired by his brother's brave achievements and gallant death. His plan was backed by Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, President of the Philippine Society, Ambassador Hikotaro Ichikawa and Shigeru Hayashi, President of the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin who is now undertaking the organization of the Greater East Asia Opera Troupe.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia he started dramatizing his story as well as writing music to it, and very recently he completed his enormous task.

The scenario of the recently-completed opera follows:

A certain young Japanese civil administrator and a young Filipino girl are main characters. Prior to the war Taro Sato was sued by an American girl, Mary, daughter of a certain high government official, but he refused her love. Mary, heartbroken, committed suicide. Presently he was appointed civil administrator and was dispatched to the Philippines. Burning with ardent desire to play his part in the construction of a new Asia he crossed the southern seas. Some time elapsed. He was taken ill and while he was convalescing he met a Filipino girl, Rosaria, daughter of a rich merchant in Palawan and finally married her. Taro and Rosari happily lived together for sometime, but unfortunately he again became ill and passed away, thinking of the work he had to leave unfinished.

After her husband's death Rosari would not marry again and offered her services to the Japanese Forces as a volunteer nurse. Her self-denying labor was much appreciated, but from over-work she became ill. While bed-ridden she was wont to talk about the ideal for the construction of a new Asia, the ideal which was instilled in her by her deceased husband. Shortly she passed away shouting Banzai for the independence of the Philippines.

The opera is abundant with theme songs, the "Wedding of Asia" and others which are rich with magnificent and sublime strains. It differs from any other opera music in that it comprises "symphonic recitation."

It is written in Japanese and contains typically Japanese melodies. The old Japanese folk song, "Lullaby," which is still popular in Kumamoto Prefecture and which is said to have particularly impressed Mr. Kure while journeying there, adds Oriental color.

In consideration of the music-loving Filipinos, beautiful and exquisite melodies are amply interwoven. The opera will be first performed for two evenings October 30 and 31 at the Kyoritsu Hall in Kanda after which the same performance will be featured in the main cities throughout Japan. It is expected that in the near future the opera will be introduced to the Filipinos through the good offices of the Philippine Society.

ERA OF PROSPERITY IS SEEN BY RICARTE

Return of Filipinos to Oriental Fold Joyfully Greeted by Aged General

Domei

MANILA, October 26.—"Peace and order has been restored to the entire Philippines and I am looking forward to an era of prosperity in the country," declared General Artemio Ricarte in an interview today.

The aged Filipino general who celebrated his 77th birthday five days ago, observed further, "Filipinos are returning at last to the oriental fold under enlightened leadership which the people thoroughly deserve. Heartening spiritual changes will result in all phases of Philippine life."

The historical figure of the Philippine Revolution who refused to set foot on his native soil so long as it was under the American flag, sounded a further warning to eradicate Americanism and materialism saying, "We cannot be over-zealous in eradicating these evils."

Visiting more than 340 towns in the course of a nation-wide tour of the country made since his arrival from Japan on December 19, 1941 up to yesterday, the old general has been swamped with hundreds of requests to use his name for plazas and streets in towns all over the country. However, General Ricarte emphatically refused this signal honor bestowed upon him from every quarters. "I want to show by my own example how the people must undergo their spiritual revolution," declared the general.

When interviewed at his home situated in the Pasay district of Greater Manila, General Ricarte met the reporter in his gardening clothes. He was wearing an old pair of boots and had just finished tending his garden which surrounds the house, unwittingly cutting for himself a figure which every Filipino is now trying to emulate to achieve the ideals of the new order under the Republic.

ESSAY CONTEST DECIDED ON JAPAN-THAI CULTURE

Ken Yanagisawa and Direk Jaiyanama Chosen as Chairmen of Judges

Domei

BANGKOK, October 28.—In commemoration of the first anniversary today of the conclusion of the Cultural Agreement between Thailand and Japan, the Japan-Thailand Culture Institute in Bangkok has decided to sponsor an essay contest on Thai culture for the Thai people.

The subjects are "The Mission of Thai Culture" and "The Hopes of Young Thailand" respectively for those above and below 18 years of age.

The essays submitted will be examined by nine Japanese and nine Thai judges. Ken Yanagisawa, President of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Institute and Thai Foreign Minister Direk Jaiyanama have been chosen as chairmen respectively of the Japanese and Thai judges.

Japanese Ambassador to Bangkok, Teiji Tsubokami, and Thai Justice Minister Captain Thamrong Nawasawat have formally been named patrons of the contest.

Huge Bomb Tonnage Dropped

Domei

LISBON, October 27.—British Air Secretary Archibald Sinclair announced at the House of Commons today that in the past four weeks up to October 25, British air forces dropped 17,000 tons of bombs on Germany, according to London reports.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1943

The Successful Conclusion Of the Diet Session

Although the 83rd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet, which closed yesterday, lasted only three days, the proceedings went forward at such a tempo and with such smoothness that on October 27, the second day, all the various problems placed before the Diet on that occasion were on the whole settled. These included the Munitions Company Bill, Bill Pertaining to Wartime Special Cases of the Industrial Property Law, Military Service Law Amendment Bill, Air Defense Law Amendment Bill, and the Supplementary Budget. The legislative bills, totalling fourteen, and the Supplementary Budget, passed both Houses and took effect.

Both the members of the Government, including the Prime Minister and other Ministers of State, and members of the Diet deported themselves with the utmost zeal and earnestness, the interpellations more often than not thrusting at the heart of the question under notice and the replies couched in the most lucid and courteous terms. The zeal and earnestness thus manifested by the Government and the Diet members throughout the discussion of the vital questions of the day impressed the public in a most favorable manner. The people have thus been led to repose the fullest confidence in their Government, and Diet and to be strengthened more than ever in their resolve to shatter the evil ambitions of the enemy Powers and in their conviction of unfailing victory. The people are now eagerly looking forward to the prompt enforcement of the bills passed by the Diet so that the fighting strength of this country may be phenomenally increased and the war prosecuted with tremendous efficacy.

An event of particular significance occurred in the course of the Diet session just ended. On October 28, the last day of the session, a grand resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives for a concerted rise of the peoples of Greater East Asia for the overthrow of Anglo-American power by concentrating the total fighting strengths of the 1,000,000,000 Asiatics, in accordance with the Imperial Will embodied in the Imperial Message granted the Diet on the occasion of the opening ceremony. Both the speech on administrative policy delivered by Prime Minister Tojo at the outset of the session and the reply to an interpellation given by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee on October 27 left nothing to be desired in their thorough exposition of the keynote characterizing the construction of Greater East Asia. There can be no doubt that the sublimity of the ideals expressed and the far-sighted perspicacity of the plan delineated therein must have profoundly impressed the various nations of Greater East Asia so visibly affected by them. This declaration for a concerted rise of all the peoples of Greater East Asia which was adopted by the Diet in the wake of those illuminating expressions of policy could not but have engendered a sense of absolute confidence and faith in Japan on the part of the various nations of East Asia, evidencing as it did the completion of a great confederation of Greater East Asiatic nations for moral and material cooperation to the end.

Since the war aim of the United States and Britain is to acquire colonies in East Asia and ours is to liberate the peoples of East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke, a fact which has been most unmistakably clarified in the course of the war, it is only natural that the various nations of Greater East Asia should unite under Japan's leadership in order to resist Anglo-American aggression; and the first prerequisite to the enjoyment of their newly-won independence and freedom should consist in the thorough destruction of Anglo-American influence in this part of the world. The declaration adopted by the 83rd session of the Diet concludes with an elucidation of this point. Thus this session of the Diet fulfilled a most important and significant function both for strengthening the internal structure of the nation and for an epochal development of our foreign policy.

'In the Past Tense'

"All the intentions and promises expressed for the most part in the future tense by the Prime Minister before previous sessions of the Diet were yesterday expressed in the past tense."

Such was the most significant observation regarding Prime Minister Tojo's Diet address of last Tuesday made by Sadao Iguchi, Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Office. The occasion for the remark was the Board of Information press conference for foreign correspondents Wednesday. Reviewing the accomplishments of Japan in the construction of East Asia, Mr. Iguchi aptly pointed out that virtually all the promises previously made by Japan, such as the conferring of independence to Burma and the Philippines, the granting of increased political privileges and responsibility to the Indonesians, the extension of full support to the Indian people in their struggle for independence, and the instituting of new measures in support of the regeneration and restoration of the powers of China, have now been completed. They are now indeed to be referred to in the past tense.

It is a record of good faith and rapid achievement astounding in its magnitude, particularly in view of the enormity of the task and the wide-spread significance of the consequences. A record of such historical importance well deserves the re-emphasis which Mr. Iguchi gave.

But there is one exception to this record as yet, and that is the matter of the fundamental revision of the Basic Treaty between Japan and China. In many respects, the promise of such a revision is one of the most important promises which Japan has ever made in the whole field of recent international relations. The importance of the relations between Japan and China needs no explanation. The relationship between these two countries, which are the oldest and greatest of the Asiatic Powers and which are situated so close to each other and so centrally with respect to the entire East Asiatic Sphere as to constitute its natural nucleus, is bound to cast a vital influence on the future of all East Asia. Particularly in view of the fact that the National Government of China has recently made such gigantic strides in the resurrection of its rightful powers with the helpful support of Japan, and particularly in view of the fact that the expulsion of the traditional Anglo-American influences has created an entirely new set of basic conditions in the affairs of China, a fundamental readjustment of the relationship between Japan and China to accord with these new conditions is strongly called for.

It is therefore a cause for intense gratification to learn that the work of fundamentally revising the Basic Treaty between Japan and China has progressed to such an extent that it will very soon be manifested in a concrete form. Such an appropriate and timely readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations cannot but have a most beneficial effect on both countries and add immeasurably to the development of the New Order in East Asia. It is a step which is being widely awaited with keen and joyous anticipation. When this event also can be spoken of in the past tense, the record of Japan's fulfilment of her promises will be magnificent indeed.

A Year Ago Today

October 29, 1942

America's material support of Chungking has waned considerably since the complete interception of the Burma Route by the Japanese Forces. In the 18 months ending on August 31 this year, during which period the Lend-Lease Law has been in effect, America manufactured arms and war materials for Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and other anti-Axis countries amounting to $5,120,000,000. This figure falls far short of the original objective of $8,000,000,000. Countries of destination were Britain and the Soviet Union, each receiving 35 per cent, with West Asia, Australia and others, including Chungking, receiving 30 per cent. While the supply of materials to Britain and the Soviet Union is going on comparatively satisfactorily, that of Chungking is inconsequential.

* * *

French Indo-China is playing an important part in the prosecution of the present War of Greater East Asia. The cooperation of the authorities and people of French Indo-China with Japan is not merely based on the joint defense agreement concluded between the two countries, but is also stimulated by the people of French Indo-China to take an active part in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The important role being played by French Indo-China also is not limited to military affairs. It has been making contributions to the economic phase of the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

ENTIRE ASIAN PEOPLE WON OVER TO JAPAN'S BENEVOLENT POLICY

Independence of Burma and Philippines Clearly Shows Sincerity of Nippon's Political Aims

By YOICHI ITAGAKI
(From the Hoso)

Open the map of the world and scan the territory nominally called the Southern Regions. You will be impressed by the vast expanse of terrain throbbing with the people numbering into the millions who reside in this area. And you will think it very strange indeed that this immense territory populated by millions should have been wantonly ruled by Britain, Holland and the United States as their colonial empire until just a moment ago.

Japan's victory over Czarist Russia at the dawn of the Twentieth Century however, awakened the East Asiatic races from their deep slumber. This is attested to by Dr. Sun Yat-sen who declared as follows in his Three People's Principles:

"In comparing Europeans with Asiatics, the Europeans previously were alone the most superior people in the world. Everything was monopolized by the Europeans and we Asiatics were at a loss in attempts to imitate them. Convinced that we were no match for them, the Chinese and various Asiatic peoples were racked with despair in rendering the State powerful and wealthy.

"However, that Japan had risen to become a first class Power has served to instil unbounded hope in the various races of East Asia. Today, Europeans throughout the world no longer slight the Japanese, all Asiatics in fact, because of the fact that in Asia there is a strong power in Japan."

Cause for Rejoicing

Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the leaders of the Indian Independence Movement, in his letter to his daughter declared that the fact Japan defeated Russia has had tremendous effect upon Asiatics early in the turn of the century. Most people were astonished to see small Japan defeat the strongest and largest Power of Europe. That surprise, however, Nehru said, was cause for much rejoicing among Asiatics.

As Asia's standard bearer against the inroads of Western invasion of Asia, Japan's fame spread instantly and overnight throughout this part of the world, the Indian leader said. "I myself remember distinctly how impressed I was upon hearing of Japan's victory," Nehru wrote to his daughter, adding that Japan's victory was a direct impetus to Asiatics.

Nehru went on to stress "In India, especially, where the greater half of the population were being cruelly treated, Japan's victory served to minimize their inferiority complex. Why cannot India also fight as Japan has done with Europe's strongest Power, they began to think. Racialism, then, spread with rapidity throughout the various countries of the Orient until the cry 'Asia for the Asiatics' came to be heard."

Asiatics Awaken

It is universally known without resorting to specific examples that this feeling welled in the hearts of Burmans, Filipinos, and Indonesians alike. The various races of East Asia at last had awakened and had begun to look silently upon themselves as they were upon returning to their own.

For 40 years since their only vain efforts were continued in the face of crafty European-American colonial policy of oppressing and conciliating with the rising tide of racial conciousness. But today the significance of the sacred war of emancipation of Greater East Asia is steadily being realized now that the 100 years of Asiatic conquest has been swept away overnight before the mighty advance of that standard to destroy Anglo-America.

Who is not profoundly impressed by the revelation of solemn historical world developments when he sees close to him on the west the independence of Burma, Philippine independence on the east, participation in administration by Javanese in the south as in the very midst of war emancipation, independence, rejuvenation and reconstruction march on invincibly to become the prize of the Twentieth Century? And the more so when he hears of the Indian National Army under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose poised on the eve of marching against the British Empire's final stronghold of India.

Deception Obvious

Japan's righteous racial policy constitutes an epoch-making development in the history of mankind. What else could it be but a solid check upon the British-American conception of imperialistic war? At one time the United States and Britain professed sympathy for the emancipation of the other races. But it is indisputably clear in the pages of history how fraught with deception and falsehood were those promises.

For instance, in the postwar world when President Woodrow Wilson advocated the principle of self-determination of races, it was universally recognized that behind that high-sounding phrase aimed at setting up the innumerable minority races of Europe into an independent status for which they were unqualified, was the scheme of utilizing them as a tool with which to encircle defeated Germany.

And it is stark irony that this principle of self-determination was meant for the small races of Europe and not for the countless races of India and Asia.

During the first World War Britain promised the highest degree of self-government to India and at the same time shipped 1,000,000 soldiers of the Indian People's army to the battlefields of Europe. Simultaneous with the termination of war she adroitly made an about-face in her attitude and through the Montague Reform Law made a few concessions—an act which dumbfounded the nations of the world.

Aggression Pushed

Again the United States pledged to grant independence to the Philippines in 1946 according to the Tydings-McDuffie Act, but once the international situation became aggravated her attitude changed to ambiguity. That she feverishly increased and strengthened military establishments on the archipelago as a base for invasion of Asia is a fact that cannot be denied.

Such were the ways of the Anglo-American Powers in their lust for world domination. They lured other races with baited words when in trouble and threw their promises into the waste-paper basket as soon as their difficulties passed. Not only that, they felt no shame when their innumerable inhuman acts of oppression and killing were laid bare to the world.

In contrast to this is Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration of Greater East Asia whereby our country on its own spontaneous volition and unprompted by the demand of the other races clarified to the world its intentions of emancipating the various races of Greater East Asia on the basis of an independent footing. That fact testified to the world the morality of our national character as being radically different from that of the British and Americans. That her declaration was not tricky rubber check was especially confirmed by the reality of events that followed. Burma became independent, then the Philippines on October 14.

Emancipation from British-American fetters was effected in this way through the moral attitude and understanding of Japan. How, then, are the various peoples of the southern regions responding to this development?

Pledge to Prosecute War

Above all, they have pledged to prosecute this sacred war with unbounded efforts and readiness to make the highest sacrifice for they have understood the true significance of this War of Greater East Asia. The formation of the Dobama Sinyetha Association under the leadership of Dr. Ba Maw on August 27 of last year as a people's cooperative movement and the inception of the Kalibapi in the Philippines on December 8 of last year in the form of the "Service Association of the New Philippines" under Jorge B. Vargas are the direct manifestations of this spirit.

The United People's Movement which got under way in Java on March 9 of this year, the first anniversary of the capitulation of the Dutch in Java, is another example. Peoples of the southern regions, thus, are on the march toward "all-out unity for the prosecution of the war." For the realization of that goal their leaders are exhorting them for a spirit of self-sacrifice and work, simultaneously obliterating all vestiges of Anglo-Saxon culture for a return to the Oriental Spirit.

In an inspired speech one of their leaders declared as follows:

"Japan is in truth a 'messenger of God.' Since the coming of the Japanese Forces we have had the opportunity of pitching in our greatest efforts and efficiency in the rebirth and peace of our race. Our hope of long standing to realize our own as a superior race has at last come and through our efforts we will unite as a powerful member in the family of East Asiatic nations.

"Today we are steadily training our fighting spirit for the overthrow of Britain and America and are mobilizing the essence of our spiritual and bodily strength for the creation of this Greater East Asiatic Sphere. Already we are commandeering our very own strength, standing there at the anti-air lookout posts, on coastal outposts, in anti-spy activities and in industrial construction.

"We must prove the worth of our abilities. That ability must be exercised by ourselves, firm in our spirit of self-sacrifice. Excellent opportunity for training ourselves in our march toward righteousness has now been bestowed us. Discard the spirit of dependence on others and forge ahead with the spirit of self-reliance and bravery toward the solution of our difficult problems by our own hands. In that way, I trust that we will merit the promise of a strong position as a member in Greater Asia."

Pointing out that Burma's future is indivisibly united with the future of Greater East Asia, a Burmese leader exhorted his people by declaring that the significance of independence would lose its meaning should the Burmese people cling to the mistaken conception that all political problems could be solved by narrow-minded nationalism.

Great leaders of these races stress the spirit of self-sacrifice in the mobilization of their racial morale under the exigencies of the current war. They advocate a reformation movement for a fresh national living untrammeled by past conventions.

They especially understand that a centripetal unity is necessary in the emancipation of the various races of East Asia and not one that ends in centrifugal dispersion. For the attainment of that end they realize narrow self-centered racialism must be divested for one that stands squarely of the interests of the whole in which the individual is a unit. What's more they are practicing that principle. That is why I trust in a brilliant dawn awaiting the peoples of the southern regions.

On the Heights of Boeroeboedoer

I was there on the heights of Boeroeboedoer standing rigidly in absorbed attention at the fast fading figures of a regiment of volunteer youth corps of Java who had just a moment ago passed in front of me. It was at noon of March 4, 1943.

Their vigorous stride and marching feet pulsating in time with the loud throated beats of the drums had struck my feelings full force. Without knowing it I impulsively cantered after their disappearing figures entranced by the significance of their commanding sight. The beat of the drums still pounded on my heart—an impressive memory it was of my recent sojourn in Java.

Rejuvenated Java is now in the midst of rebirth from the ruins of Boeroeboedoer. The spring of 1941 had found me there standing on the self-same heights. The somber age-old ruins of a Buddhist civilization lay like ashes shattered at my feet. How is it that from somewhere on that height I felt the throb of life itself?

Today, the serried ranks of a Java Youth Corps 257 strong, headed by their 30 year-old commander directing youths ranging from 14 to 30, marched with eyes set for the hill in their fatigue hike from the village of Banjoewangi some 25 kilometers away. They came on with the Rising Sun Flag whipping in the breeze ahead of them.

Amidst the luscious green foliage of the nearby forest they squatted for their lunch beside the ruins of a great civilization their ancestors centuries ago had built with sweat and toil.

They jumped up with alacrity to the command "Fall in!" given in Japanese and for one hour they went through the routine of radio calisthenics. Asked how long it took them to come to this height, a member of the regiment replied six hours. They had walked on the average about four kilometers an hour. All were in high spirits they said, except for one lad who had fallen from sun-stroke. He told me marches like these were periodically done three times monthly.

Mass organized physical training such as these incorporating forced marches and radio calisthenics are most popular in Malai and Java—and their vigorous spirit with which they do it is indeed surprising.

When before the outbreak of war they were prohibited from raising their arms freely above their shoulders, they now stretch their arms above with abandon. Not only can they now vigorously expand their chest and take full strides ahead but can march in ranks with their fellow men.

The one phase of new Java is the sight of young boys joyously going about their play, engaging in ball games, marathon races and other sports in the dusk of evening.

(To Be Concluded)

Odes From China

AUTUMN NIGHT

By WEI YING WU

By Huai River's swiftly-flowing waters,
Where autumn leaves are falling brown and sere,
I walk alone and commune with the heavens,
Whose frosty stars are shining bright and clear.

As I walk I chant an ancient folk-song;
My voice is snatched away upon the breeze.
No sound is heard save where, upon the hillside,
Dry cones fall thudding from the high pine trees.

All about is silence and seclusion;
The whirlwind blows the dry leaves in a heap.
No living thing's astir in all the village.
The day is done, the world is sunk in sleep.

JAPAN OF YORE

By HYOSAI NAGAI
(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

The earliest inhabitants of Japan were the progenitors of the Ainu. Even in the historical records of the Ocho period we find traces of the fact that the old Ainu tribe, beaten in a series of struggles with the Yamato race or the proto-Japanese, was driven gradually into the northeastern corner of the country. It is not correct to say, however, that the former was destroyed in armed combats, for there are unmistakable evidences that there were, after all, inter-marriage and assimilation between these two races. It is on record that in the Tokugawa period the inhabitants in some parts of the northeast who had been looked down upon as either Ainu or Ezo tribesmen were formally registered as ordinary Japanese citizens. These people were so exactly like the Japanese in physique and in the mode of living that they did not belong to the original Ainu type. It is only fair to conclude that these two races inter-married and were assimilated during myriads of years. It was by some peculiar customs prevalent among them only that their ancestry could be traced to the Ainu tribe. In any case, it would be hazardous to consider the rise and fall of these two races merely in terms of armed conquest.

It was not through armed conquest only that proto-Japanese were generated out of the two tribes of the Nawamon and the Yayoi types. At first, the Nawamon race which lived chiefly by hunting and the Yayoi race which knew farming carried on their respective living in regions suited for their occupations, and then they gradually came to live together. As they went on multiplying through inter-marriage the proto-Japanese came into being. It is hardly necessary to say that this process took myriads of years. While living on in harmony and in assimilation, they accomplished a great cultural feat. I mean, that they created and completed a new language which was unlike that of the Yayoi or the Nawamon race or that of the Han race or the Tunguses who are believed to have been flowing constantly into the country. This is a matter of great interest and importance, for it greatly facilitated the work of the unification of the country. Two reasons may be given for the success in the creation of a great culture in the shape of a new language. One is that, thanks to the life of assimilation which they had led for thousands of years, they were oblivious of their respective ancestries or their home lands. The other is that the population of the proto-Japanese had grown so considerably and their livelihood had become so secured that they were proof against influences exerted by extraneous races who flowed into this country by degrees. It shows that the influence of proto-Japanese had already been firmly established in the central and southwestern districts.

Is Cultural Product

The formation of a State is certainly one great cultural product, and it was a matter worthy of congratulation as a powerful contributory cause of the foundation of Japan that a new language was created. This fact will be borne in upon anybody if he stops to consider how such countries as embrace different races with different languages are experiencing great difficulties in the rule of their peoples.

The proto-Japanese people who settled down in the districts fit for agricultural pursuits in which they were engaged proceeded to form a small communal State in accordance with their natural desire. But as their culture was not high, their faith was necessarily primitive. It is also observable that the composite races of this communal State were in the habit of holding their ancestors in reverence and their blood relatives in esteem. It was the continental culture with which the people had been in contact since the previous period that accelerated the development of the communal State into a unified State. It was two centuries before the Christian era that the Mongols of China found their way into the peninsula and organized a State by annexing a part of Chosen. In 108 B.C. there was the conquest of Chosen by the Chinese Monarch Wu Ti of the Han dynasty. This presumably led to intercourse between Japan and that country. In the "Later Han Book," a Chinese historical work of yore, appears the following: "Wa (Japan) is a maritime country consisting of over 100 provinces." From a somewhat detailed description of Japan in this book, the existence of a fairly close intercourse between the two countries in those days may be inferred. It is not quite clear whether over 100 provinces into which the book says the country was divided referred to the tribal communities in the northern part of Kyushu or whether they included even those provinces in the Yamato district further east. In any case, it is easy to imagine that this intercourse did much to help forward Japanese culture. From the relics unearthed it is clear that the most important things imported from that country were metal weapons.

The work of unifying the country was undertaken, as mythologically told, by the descendants of the Sun Goddess with the collaboration of the Izumo tribe. It is also conceivable that it involved annexations, conquests and expulsions in the process of its consummation. At all events, there is no doubt that it took a very long period of years to accomplish the unification of a substantial part of Japan extending east and west.

The first obstacle to this unification work was the Izumo tribe which had been dominant in Chugoku, as can be gathered from myths and lengends. And it is not difficult to imagine that in the districts around Izumo, which had good ports on the Japan Sea at a distance not very far from the peninsula, there existed a group of communal States. The most powerful of these influences were called Okuninushi (Great Territorial Chief) and the Omononushi (Great Material Chief), implying their possession of extensive territory and mighty economic power respectively. Another name of Yachihoko (Eight Thousand Spears) embodies the possession of mighty military strength. The strength and courage of the Izumo tribe is due among other things to its possession of iron weapons imported from Chosen and to their capacity of manufacturing weapons with the iron sand produced in Chugoku mountains. Despite this great influence, the Izumo tribe became subordinate to the descendants of the Sun Goddess and vowed allegiance to the Yamato Court.

Took Many Years

The unification of Japan, no doubt, took very many years. Before it attained its mighty influence, the race which effected this work had its period of preparations and that of development and action. During this interval, the successive Emperors made great exertions for the object of unification. The expansion and consolidation of the Imperial powers were particularly marked in the reigns of the Emperor Sujin and Suinin. For the execution of the pacification work, the Shido Shogun or the Four Commanders of the Expeditionary Forces for four different groups of provinces were appointed, and the eastern and western campaigns were directed by Yamato Takeru-no-Mikoto. In the fields of the administrative and social activities also there were extensive reforms. The work for the foundation and unification of the country started by the Emperor Jimmu may well be taken as having been completed by the time Japanese influence extended to even the southern part of the Chosen Peninsula.

It is not easy to define the stone and the iron ages in Japan. About the time when the group of communal States developed into a unified State may be taken as marking the end of the neolithic age in Japan, but then metal implements were already in use in this age, and so it was really an age in which both metal and stone implements were in use. Among the works ascribable to this age are tombs which are square in front and round in the rear. They are called either gourd-shaped tombs or wheel mounds. Tombs of this type are peculiar to Japan; no such tombs have ever been discovered either in China or in the Chosen Peninsula. These are relics regarding which archaeologists have yet to give their final verdicts. The largest tomb of this kind is the mausoleum for the Emperor Nintoku or Mozumimihara Takanoryo which is located in the suburbs of Sakai, Osaka. The front and the rear parts of the main mausoleum have each a diameter of 269 ken (one ken being about six feet) and the hinder round part a diameter of 136 ken, while the front part has a width of 168 ken. The height is over 110 feet both in the front part and in the rear round part. It was surrounded by moats threefold. The narrowest point of the inner moat had a width of 35 ken and the widest point 64 ken. The total area of the site is put at 140,000 tsubo. This is the largest of all ancient tombs. The fact that such a large-scale mausoleum was built for the late Emperor gives us a fair idea of the mightiness of the Imperial power at the time. We must be careful not to fall into the mistake of concluding hastily that everything ancient is uncivilized.

Fruits of Wisdom

To be over-polite is to be rude.—Japanese Proverb.

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Those who cannot feel pain are not capable, either, of feeling joy.—Raden Adjeng Kartini.

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Eyes will not see when the heart wishes them to be blind.—Seneca.

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Mistrust the man who finds everything good; the man who finds everything evil; and still more the man who is indifferent to everything.—Lavater.